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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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Political.

FULL REPORT OF JUDGE DOUGLAS' SPEECH AT READING.

Enthusiasm of the Sterling Democracy of "Old Berks" at his coming among them.

Judge Douglas reached Reading early on Saturday morning, the 8th inst., by the Lebanon Valley Railroad, in charge of the following committee of the Democracy of that city: E. L. Smith, C. P. Muhlenberg, J. M. Sallade, Joseph Henry, J. D. Davis, A. Jordon Swartz, Col. S. L. Young, John Green, P. Lantz. He was also accompanied by a number of the Democratic State Central Committee and other prominent Democrats of the State, among whom we noticed the two old veterans, Gen. John Davis, of Bucks, and Hon. J. S. Schindle, of Lehigh.

On his way over from Harrisburg, he was met at Hummelstown, Palmyra, Lebanon, Myerstown, and Womelsdorf, stations on the Lebanon road, by large delegations, who came on to Reading. The citizens of Lebanon turned out very strong, with a band of music, and carried a banner, with the motto, "Douglas, the choice of the People." A national salute announced his arrival at Reading, and he was met at the depot by the Democracy of Reading and the visiting delegations from the neighboring towns. A procession was formed, Joseph Henry, Esq., acting as chief marshal, assisted by G. Smith, E. Pearson, and I. Brenholtz, and he was escorted through the principal streets of the city to De Bourbon's Mansion House. Every available spot of the wide space which surrounds this hotel was crowded with people, and, as Douglas alighted from the carriage, the cheers which rose in the air were perfectly deafening. As he passed into the hotel the ladies, who thronged the balcony overhead, showered him with boquets. Shortly after his arrival, a committee of the Central Club of Philadelphia, headed by Wm. V. McGrath, Esq., had an interview with him in order to fix a day for his visit to Philadelphia. As his appointments, already published, extended far into October, he was unable to give them any assurance that he could visit this city before the election. When they expressed the regret which their people would feel at this disappointment, he told them that they had the consolation of knowing that here his presence was not at all necessary, for in Pennsylvania all his friends were heroes, and all the people were his friends. During the morning thousands called upon Douglas to pay him their respects. The hour for the meeting was 1 o'clock, in order to give the farmers and others who had come from a distance an opportunity to hear him and return home before night. A stand was erected on Penn street, near the Mansion House, and an immense throng assembled around it an hour or two before the time announced for the meeting. At precisely 1 o'clock, James Nicholson, Esq., the President of the Democratic Club of Reading, appeared on the stand, accompanied by Judge Douglas and Hon. Wm. M. Heister, Secretary of State, who had been selected to extend the formal welcome of the glorious Democracy of Old Berks to the "Little Giant."

The appearance of Judge Douglas was greeted with loud and hearty cheers.

President Nicholson introduced Mr. Heister to the people.

Mr. Heister said: Senator Douglas, it becomes my pleasing duty, as the organ of this vast assemblage of your friends, to bid you welcome, a hearty welcome, to the city of Reading and the county of Berks.

I greet you, sir, the nominee of the Democratic party for President of the United States, and I thank you for the honor you have done us in coming here to-day, to enable the people of Berks county to hear, from your own lips, an exposition of the great principle of popular sovereignty, of which you are the ablest advocate and the bravest defender. We believe with you, that in the administration of this Government the inherent right of the people of a Territory, as well as of a State, to manage their domestic institutions in their own way, should be preserved and protected. That policy alone can keep out of the halls of Congress the exciting and dangerous subject of slavery, give quiet to the country, stability and permanence to the Union.

Sir, the people of Berks county have carefully watched your career in Congress, and admired your commanding talents and heroic courage, always devoted to the support of principles and measures near and dear to the loyal Democracy.

Permit me to say, that no act of your public life gave more lively satisfaction to the people of this county, or is held in more grateful remembrance than your brilliant and conclusive speech in vindication of the name and fame of Andrew Jackson, in which you became the [illegible] piece of that highest court of errors—public opinion—in reverting the unjust judgment under which he had lain for thirty years.

A word more, and I have done. There are individuals elsewhere whose nice sense of delicacy is offended that you, the candidate for the high and dignified office of President, should personally engage in the canvass. I am happy to say that no such sickly sentimentality exists here. If your course is unusual and unprecedented, let it be remembered that the circumstances which surround you are extraordinary and without a precedent.

Pardon me, sir, in saying that if you had not grappled successfully with this peculiar necessity of this campaign, as you have with every other emergency in your eventful life, you would not be Stephen A. Douglas. [Nine cheers were here given for Douglas.]

SPEECH OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Judge Douglas said:

Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens of Old Berks, and you, sir, (addressing Mr. Heister,) will accept my sincere thanks for the kind and complimentary terms in which you have been pleased to speak of my public career. You have particularly referred to the first speech I ever made in Congress—a speech in vindication of the old hero, Gen. Jackson, for having saved the city of New Orleans from the hands of the British.—[Cheers.] There is no act of my public life the memory of which I recall with more pride and more satisfaction than my defence of Andrew Jackson against his enemies and the enemies of our country, and I will confess to you, sir, that the most consoling and the most gratifying incident in my whole career was the public acknowledgment of General Jackson himself, at his own house, at the Hermitage, that my speech constituted his defence of his conduct at New Orleans.—[Three cheers.] I wish to God that we had a General Jackson at this day, [renewed cheers,] in order that we might grapple with Northern Abolitionism and Southern Secession and trample them into a common grave. [Great applause.]

My object in appearing before the Democracy of old Berks to-day is for the purpose of comparing notes with you in reference to the true policy which it is the duty of the Democratic party to pursue. The name of Berks county is historical in connection with the Democratic party. In Pennsylvania it occupies the same political relation as the Tenth Legion does in Virginia. I have just returned from a tour through the Tenth Legion, and there I found the Democracy firm and true to their organization and their principles. [Applause.] I trust that I will find the Democracy of Berks equally firm in their adherence to the regular organization of the Democratic party. [A voice, "You will." Great enthusiasm, and three cheers for Douglas.] So long as we have principles to defend, it is essential that we should preserve the regular organization by which those principles are to be maintained.

Eight years ago I visited the city of Reading for the first time, to make a speech in defence of the platform, the usages, the organization, and the nominee of the Democratic party of the United States. Although I have never been here since, I recognize this street, and the end of the market house, as the place where the meeting was held, over which James Buchanan presided, whilst I made a speech in defence of Democratic principles. [Cheers.] I propose to enter into a vindication of the same principles to-day which I advocated then, and which you applauded with so much enthusiasm. At that time General Pierce was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. My own humble name, among those of James Buchanan, Lewis Cass, and others, had been presented to the National Convention in opposition to that of General Pierce, but the instant that the telegraph announced to me at Washington, that Mr. Pierce had received the vote of the majority of the Democratic party in Convention, I immediately telegraphed to Baltimore, declaring that in my opinion he was entitled to the nomination, and I trusted my friends would conform to the wishes of the majority of the Democratic party. [Applause.] That despatch from me was read to the Convention before the official result had been recorded and promulgated. Again, at Cincinnati, in 1856, the names of General Pierce, James Buchanan, and myself, were presented to the Convention, and at the very instant of time that Mr. Buchanan received the vote of a majority of the delegates, I sent a despatch by telegraph withdrawing my name, and declaring that, a majority of the party having voted for James Buchanan, he was entitled to the nomination. (Cheers.) I desire to say to you, my friends, that my ambition never yet led me so far as to induce me to desire a nomination in opposition to the wishes of a majority of my party. (Three cheers for Douglas.)

When the Democratic party assembled in Convention at Charleston during the present year, they proceeded first to lay down a platform of principles. The platform they agreed upon was identical with the one adopted at Cincinnati in 1856, which was affirmed when James Buchanan was elected President and John C. Breckinridge Vice President of the United States. After thus making the platform, the party proceeded to vote for a candidate for the Presidency, and I received a majority of all the votes cast in the Convention, and a majority of the whole number of votes of a full Convention on a large number of successive ballots. (Applause.) I confess that I expected that the other candidates would then feel bound in in honor to treat me as I had treated them on former occasions. (Great applause.) Inasmuch as I had given James Buchanan the nomination in 1856, by withdrawing in his favor, under the same circumstances I had a right to believe that he would be as generous towards me as I had been towards him, (cheers;) and, inasmuch as my conduct at Cincinnati made John C. Breckinridge Vice President, I had a right to expect that he, as a gentleman, would feel bound to observe that line of conduct towards me that I had voluntarily adopted towards him. (Applause.) If that course had been pursued, there would have been no division in the Democratic party.—(There never should have been, either.)—Whilst there was a large number of candidates before the Charleston Convention, it so happened that I received more votes than all of them put together on every ballot, and almost two-thirds of the whole number. When the Convention adjourned to Baltimore, and it was ascertained that the majority of the party could not be made to succumb to the minority, the defeated candidates formed a combination to break up the party rather than permit the majority, under the two-thirds rule, to govern as in former cases.—[A voice—"Bigler was at the head of the conspiracy.

I believe the Democratic organization is essential to preserve the peace, the propriety, and the unity of this Republic. [Applause.] It is the only historical party now in existence in America, and it has achieved all the civil reforms, and all the great measures of progress during the existence of our Government. Look over the map of the United States, and you cannot put your finger on a State or a Territory annexed to this Union since the Revolution that has not been acquired by the Democratic party under a Democratic Administration. [Cheers.] Whenever disunion and secession have raised their heads in open rebellion against the Federal Government, it has been a Democratic President, sustained by the Democratic party that has crushed the monster. [Cheers.] Never was there a time when the services of our party, united and compact, have been required more imperiously than at this moment, and now an attempt is being made to distract and divide it. What is the excuse given by the disorganizers who are fighting the party to which they formerly belonged, with the prospect in view of electing a Republican by a minority vote? They assert that the platform adopted at Charleston, and reaffirmed at Baltimore, is not a sound national platform. Let me ask your attention to that proposition for an instant. What is the platform which is thus denounced? It is no more and no less than the Cincinnati platform, on which Mr. Buchanan was made President and Mr. Breckinridge Vice President of the United States. [A voice, "They were right then, but are wrong now."] Was not that platform deemed sound by the Democracy four years ago? [A voice "Yes." Another voice, "It's as good now as it was then."] Mr. Buchanan himself declared that it was so sound that thereafter he was the platform, and had no identity separate from it. [A voice, "You're right."] But it may be asserted that there was a difference of opinion in respect to the meaning of the platform at that time. Well, all we have to do is to turn to Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance, and construe it now as he then construed it. I accept the Cincinnati platform without the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t, together with the construction put upon it by Mr. Buchanan in his letter of acceptance. [Cheers.] In that letter he said that "the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits." [A voice—"Sound doctrine."] Yes, my dear friends, it was sound doctrine *then*, and it is sound doctrine *now*. [Applause.] It is the doctrine on which our fathers fought the battles of the Revolution. What was the point of quarrel between our ancestors and the Tories of Great Britain?—Remember, they did not desire independence at the beginning of that struggle; they only desired the right of local self-government at home, in the Colonies. In every petition to the King, in every address to the Crown and the people of Great Britain, our fathers averred their loyalty to the Throne, their devotion to the British Constitution their affection for the people, and their desire to remain forever a part of the British Empire. But they claimed that the people of the British Colonies in America had the sole and exclusive right to manage and control their own domestic affairs to suit themselves through their Legislature, without the interference of the British Parliament. [Cheers.] This right was distinctly set forth by the first Continental Congress that ever assembled, at Philadelphia, in 1774. The British Government would not acknowledge the right of their colonies in America to control their own institutions, slavery included, and for that reason the colonies declared their independence as a means of achieving it. [Cheers.] Hence, when Mr. Buchanan, in his letter accepting the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, declared that "the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits," he was only asserting what our fathers asserted and maintained against the Tories of the revolution. The Democratic party of to-day stands where Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Breckinridge, and the party stood four years ago, saying that Congress has no right to interfere with the local and domestic concerns of the people of the Territories. I renew the question: What excuse had Mr. Breckinridge and his friends for their attempt to break up the Charleston and the Baltimore Convention? [A voice, "None whatever."]

Mr. Breckinridge, three days ago, made a stump speech at Lexington, Kentucky, in which he is represented as stating that the Convention insisted upon a dogma in its platform, and demanded the representative of that dogma as the candidate. Since Mr. Breckinridge regards a political dogma incorporated in the Charleston and Baltimore platform as a sufficient excuse for destroying the party, let us inquire what that dogma is.—The only *dogma* which the Democratic National Convention demanded was the Cincinnati platform. We did not desire any express recognition or approval of any peculiar theory that I or any other member of the party might favor; we only asked that the time-honored principles, the ancient platform of the party, should be affirmed and maintained by the Democratic organization. On the other hand, Mr. Breckinridge and his friends took the ground that the old creed of the Democracy, the Cincinnati platform, on which he was elected, contained a dogma hostile to reason and the Constitution. Why did he not tell us in 1856, when he pledged his honor to sustain that same dogma, that it was hostile to reason and the Constitution? [Tremendous applause.] Old Berks county then gave Buchanan and Breckinridge, for President, between six and seven thousand majority on this very *dogma* which Mr. Breckinridge now scorns and repudiates. [Voices—"That's true," and cheers.] He now informs you that the man who holds to the principle which he, and you, and I, pledged our joint honor to maintain, four years ago, is no better than an Abolitionist! [Laughter.] Were you no better than Abolitionists when you voted for Buchanan and Breckinridge? Is not the Democratic platform as sound to-day as it was then? [Voices—"Yes, indeed; more so."] And yet the only reason the Breckinridge men give for breaking up the party is that the party would not change its platform. [Laughter and cheers.] They demanded that the principle of non-intervention should be abandoned. They claimed that the doctrine of Congressional protection for slavery in the Territories, when necessary, should be carried out; and because the Democratic party, by a vote of nearly two to one, rejected their new article of faith, and stood by the old Jackson creed, they bolted, and tried to break up the party. [Cries of "Jackson, Jackson."]

Now, I ask you, my friends, to bear in mind what took place in this city of Reading in March last, when you appointed your delegates to the Charleston Convention. I read the Reading platform at that time, and came to the conclusion that the Democracy of Pennsylvania were sound now, as they had been in former days. [Cheers.] In order that I might not be mistaken I have read again, since my arrival in this city to-day, the Reading platform, upon which General Foster was nominated for Governor, and the Pennsylvania delegation was sent to Charleston and Baltimore and I find that your State Convention affirmed the Cincinnati platform without dotting an i or crossing a t. [Three cheers.] I am informed that those resolutions, endorsing and reasserting the Cincinnati platform, were adopted by the unanimous vote of every delegate from every county in the State. You will observe, therefore, that the Charleston Convention simply reaffirmed the same platform which the Democracy of Pennsylvania had adopted in this city only a few weeks previous; and, notwithstanding this, leading politicians in this State, who represented you at Charleston, there denounced, and are still denouncing, the very platform which they were selected to represent and defend. [Cheers.] Some very sudden change must have come o'er the spirit of their dream. [Laughter and applause.]

I stand to-day before the Democracy of Berks county in support and defence of the principles set forth by the Reading Convention, so far as the question of slavery is concerned, which are the time-honored principles of the Democratic party as proclaimed in all its National Conventions. [Cheers.]

How, I ask, can a Breckinridge man vote for General Foster on the Reading platform, and object to me on the Charleston platform? [Three cheers for Douglas.[General Foster was nominated at Reading on the identical principle that I was nominated upon at Balmore, [cheers,] and he is thus pledged by his nomination to the identical principle to which I am irrevocably committed. How can a man vote for the one without supporting the other, if he professes to be governed by principle? [Three cheers.] I trust that every Democrat in Pennsylvania will rally zealously, cordially, and heartily around the banner of Foster and non-intervention, [three tremendous cheers,] and when you shall have done that, how can you refuse to sustain me, on the same platform? [Voices—"We can't we are for you all the time." &c.] True, Mr. Breckinridge tells you that the National Convention adopted a dogma contrary to reason and the Constitution. If what he tells you is the truth, the Reading Convention adopted the same dogma, equally hostile to reason and the Constitution. [Cheers.] I am very free to say to you that, in my opinion, the national platform and the Pennsylvania State platform are both in harmony with reason and the Constitution. [Immense applause.]

But I find that Mr. Breckinridge has declared, in his Kentucky stump speech, that I was not nominated according to the usages of the Democratic party. [Voices, "You were."] I suppose Mr. Breckinridge thinks otherwise, or he would not have said so. But he only shows his ignorance of Democratic usages when he makes the declaration. The record shows that, in 1848, General Cass received at Baltimore one hundred and seventy votes, two-thirds of those present, but not two-thirds a full Convention, and thereupon the president of the Convention proceeded to declare him the *regular* nominee of the Democratic party. The record proves that, in the Baltimore Convention of this year, I received one hundred and eighty-one and a half votes, *more* than two-thirds of all those present, but less than twothirds of a full Convention.—Hence I was nominated precisely as General Cass was nominated, according to the known usages of the party. But I suppose Mr. Breckinridge will excuse himself for not regarding the nomination of Cass as regular upon the ground that, at that time, he did not belong to the Democratic party, [shouts of laughter and applause,] and was not bound by its usages. You all remember that, in 1847, Major Breckinridge went into a meeting at Lexington, Kentucky, and there denounced the Democratic party as a corrupt faction, and declared in favor of General Taylor for the Presidency; and no doubt his apology for not being bound by the regularity of the nomination of Cass is, that he did not belong to the party at the time he was *nominated*, and further, that he went hunting on election day and did not vote. [Uproarious laughter.] But, my friends, while Major Breckinridge, in his Kentucky stump speech, confesses that he was in favor of Taylor in 1847, and went hunting in 1848 so that he could not vote for Cass, asserts that he made speeches for Cass because the old veteran then represented his (Breckinridge's) principles. Now, all you have to do, in order to discover what Mr. Breckinridge's principles then were, is to inquire what General Cass was in favor of. [A voice—"The Nicholson letter."] Yes, my friend, you have hit it exactly. [Laughter, and three cheers.] You have saved me the trouble of telling it. Gen. Cass had just written the Nicholson letter, in which he asserted that Congress had no power to interfere with the slavery question in the Territories.

Mr. Breckinridge says that he made a speech for Cass, although he had up to that time been for Taylor, when he found that Cass advocated *his* principles. Thus it appears that in 1848 Mr. Breckinridge was for Cass and the Nicholsen letter. [Laughter and cheers.] And I, too, was for Cass and the Nicholsen letter. [Cries of "good," and applause.] So we were together in 1848.—[Laughter.] Again, in 1852, Mr. Pierce was nominated at Baltimore, on the platform of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. As I before remarked, I came to Reading that year, and made a speech for Pierce and non-intervention from yonder market house, James Buchanan presiding over the meeting. [Voices, "That's so."]—And I appeal to every old citizen here present to bear testimony whether or not I did not advocate then the same principles I do to day. [Cries of "Yes," three cheers for Douglas and great enthusiasm.] Pennsylvania sustained Mr. Pierce by her electoral vote on the doctrine of non-intervention. Again, in 1856, the party assembled in convention, at Cincinnati, reasserted the doctrine of non-interference by Congress with slavery in the Territories, and Buchanan and Breckinridge were elected President and Vice-President on that platform. I stand to-day by that identical principle. The Convention which nominated me reaffirmed the same platform on which Buchanan and Breckinridge were elected in 1856 and yet you are now told that I am not sound, because I stand where they then stood, on the platform which Mr. Breckinridge declares, after his election is "contrary to reason and the Constitution." Mr. Breckinridge now regards the Cincinnati platform, and the dogma of popular sovereignty incorporated in it as so great an evil, that it is better to break up the party, destroy its organization, and elect Lincoln by a minority vote, rather than allow the regular nominee of the party to be elected on it.

No man doubts but what I would easily have beaten Lincoln if Breckinridge and his friends had not bolted at Baltimore. They all acknowledge that I would have been elected if they had not bolted, and therefore they thought it their duty to prevent my election in that way, securing the election of Lincoln. They certainly did not expect that the choice of less than one-third of a party, bolting a nomination and repudiating the old platform, could be elected himself. All they hoped for was through Executive patronage and Federal power to take off enough Democrats from the regular organization to enable Lincoln to be elected, and this they now prefer rather than see the nominee successful on its time-honored principles.

And now, you Pennsylvanians, you true and loyal Democrats of old Berks, you men who never bolted in your whole lives, are called upon to sustain the bolter! [Cries of "They'll see how we do it," and laughter.] I have only to say to you that I never bolted a regular Democratic ticket in my life. [Three cheers for Douglas, followed by three more of the same sort.] I never failed to vote the regular Democratic ticket, and I never went hunting on the day of a Presidential election. [Uproarious laughter and cheers.]

Hence, if bolting against the regular organization constitutes a claim to Democratic support, I am entitled to no credit on that score. [Applause.] But let me ask you, fellow-Democrats, what is to be the consequence if you sustain this scheme of secession and bolting. How will it work? Suppose you call a convention to nominate a Governor, and two candidates present themselves, one receives two-thirds of all the votes cast and is nominated, and then the other bolts and proposes a compromise by way of fusion. [Laughter and applause.] Or suppose you call a Congressional Convention in old Berks county to nominate a candidate for Congress, and of the aspirants the regular Democrat, who never bolted in his life, gets two-thirds of all the votes cast, and the equivocal Democrat, who goes hunting on election day, [laughter,] gets the remaining one-third of the votes, all the minority man has to do is to bolt, run against the regular organization, and demand a compromise and a fusion. When you come to nominate candidates for the Legislature the same thing will occur. There will be a majority in favor of certain men, and a minority in favor of other men, and the minority will bolt and refuse to support the ticket, unless you combine with them and form a fusion by way of compromise. I ask you what kind of Democratic organization, what kind of Democratic unity and strength, which attaches to fidelity to principle, you will have if you sanction this principle of bolting and secession? Why it seems that in order to be a true Breckinridge man you must vote against regular nominations every time or else you must go hunting on election day.—(Great laughter.)

Now, my friends, I desire you calmly to reflect on these considerations. I believe that the old Democratic party, according to its old organization and its old platform of principles, is essential to the peace, the security, and the stability of this Government, and I am making this appeal to you to-day, not as a candidate for the Presidency, but as a Democrat who never faltered, and never wavered, and never cheated his party. (Three tremendous cheers.) I am told that it is very imprudent for me thus to speak without preparation, under the impulse of excitement, to large crowds; that I might say something which could be perverted to my injury, just as if a man, by uttering honest sentiments, prompted by honest impulses, would drive votes from among his supporters. (Applause) I hold no opinion which I am not prepared to avow boldly in all portions of this country alike. I have just returned from Virginia, North Carolina, and Maryland, and there I have explained to the people the same views I have submitted to you to-day. I wish to see the Democratic party preserved, and the great Democratic principles of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories maintained inviolate. I believe that our prosperity depends upon maintaining that principle. (Applause.)

You now find this country divided into two sectional parties—one appealing to the passions and prejudices of the North to prohibit slavery wherever the people desire to have it, and the other demanding that the Federal Government shall pass laws to maintain and protect slavery wherever the people do not want it. The Northern Republicans or Abolitionists do not propose that Congress shall prohibit slavery anywhere except where the people want it, for they say truly that wherever the people do not want it they will prohibit it themselves, and hence it is not necessary for Congress to do so. On the other hand, the Breckinridge Secessionists tell you they are in favor of Congressional intervention only when it is necessary. When it is necessary for Congress to intervene according to their theory? Certainly not when the people are in favor of slavery, for the reason that in every such case the people themselves will pass laws to protect it, the same as they have done in New Mexico. They tell you it is necessary for Congress to interfere and maintain slavery wherever the people do not want it (Laughter.) This Breckinridge party, therefore, is pledged to use the power of the Federal Government to force the existence of slavery wherever the people are opposed to it!

I tell you, my friends, that Congress shall never prohibit slavery where the people want it if I can prevent it, (cheers,) and on the other hand, that Congress shall never force slavery on a people who do not want it if I can prevent it. (Cheers.) I am equally hostile to the Northern Abolition doctrine and the Southern Secession doctrine. (Applause) I am in favor of the good old Democratic principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. If the people want slavery they have a right to it; if they do not want it no power on earth shall be permitted to force it on them. (Cries of "That's right," and cheers.) If you acknowledge the propriety either of the Abolition doctrine, or of this Secession doctrine, you are then bound to have the whole time of Congress occupied with the discussion of the slavery question.

Who can deny that for the last four or five years Congress has utterly failed to perform the duties for which it was created. Any of you who feel an interest in any great measure of legislation may inquire of your Senators and your Representatives, when they return home, what become of your bill, and they will tell you that it was lost for the want of time; and when you ask them why it was that Congress had not time to attend to that measure, they are bound to tell you that the slavery question occupied the whole session; and so there was no time left for other business. Take the question of revenue as an illustration. For the last four or five years the expenditures of this Government have averaged about $20 000 000 a year over and above the income. Whenever a proposition has been brought into Congress to increase the tariff up to the grade of expenditure, or to reduce the expenditure down to the rate of the revenue, you find the slavery question becomes the point of discussion, and the bill is lost at the end of the session for want of time. The consequence has been that, just as the session is about expiring Congress has been compelled to pass a law borrowing twenty million of dollars more money, or issuing twenty millions more of treasury notes to make up the deficiency in the Treasury. Now, let me ask the people of Pennsylvania if they expect to ever get the question of the tariff revised and reconsidered, unless they first drive this slavery question out of Congress. Every interest you have connected with the revenue and with the tariff is sacrificed by this eternal agitation of the negro question.

I undertake to say that no statesman can defend for a single moment, the policy of spending twenty millions of dollars a year over and above the income. You must do one of two things. You must either increase the revenue or diminish the expenditures. The Democratic creed on this subject I understand to be this: that we must maintain a tariff which will raise revenue enough to defray the expenditures of the Goverment, economically administered, and in that manner we must furnish all the protection to American industry that a revenue tariff will afford. (Loud and long-continued applause.) Now, we do not raise revenue enough to pay our expenses and keep down the public debt. We must stop the increase of that debt, we must pay the interest on it, we must extinguish the principle, and we must keep the expenses of the Government within our revenue. (Cries of "That's right!" and applause.) But we will never have an opportunity to do this as long as this slavery question occupies the whole time of Congress.—You may take another question for the purpose of illustration. There is the Pacific Railroad measure. Ever since we acquired California the whole people of America have had their eyes turned to the construction of a Pacific railroad. Nearly every Legislature in the Union has instructed in favor of the measure, and whenever Congress assembles, four-fifths of the members declare themselves in favor of the road. At the last Presidential election, we had three candidates in the field, each pledged to the Pacific Railroad, not only by their individual pledges, but by the resolutions and platforms of their parties. You remember Mr. Buchanan's letter to California in behalf of it. You remember Mr. Fremont's letter in its favor, and also that of Mr. Fillmore, advocating the same measure. It was then supposed that, no matter who might be elected President, the Pacific Railroad would certainly be built. Many an iron man took it for granted, in Pennsylvania, that in carrying on his business he might calculate on that great work, and many a farmer in the Northwest made his arrangements in reference to it. Four years have elapsed, and where is your Pacific Railroad? It has been introduced into Congress each session, but the moment it came up some man made a speech in favor of protecting slavery in the Territories, (laughter,) and another man got up and made a speech in favor of protecting slavery in the Territories; and thus, between the Northern Abolitionists and the Southern Secessionists, the whole session of Congress was exhausted, and the railroad was lost for want of time. (Laughter and applause.) When your Representative returns home, and you ask him why the Pacific Railroad bill was not passed, he will tell you, "I was for it, and the majority of my party was for it.—It was only lost for want of time, and we will surely pass it next session." The next session the same thing occurs again, and so it goes on year after year, the negro occupying the whole attention of Congress and the white man having no show whatever. I think it is time that we should banish the negro from the halls of Congress, refer the slavery question to the people, to decide as they please, and then give our attention to the material interests of the white man, for which this Government was made. I hold this Government was made by white men, for the benefit of white men, to be administered by white men forever; and wherever we have the misfortune to have negroes among us, each State and each Territory must provide for its own negroes. The people of other States have consciences as well as you in Pennsylvania and we in Illinois. Let them provide for their negroes according to their own consciences and be responsible to God and posterity. You manage your own affairs to suit yourselves, take care of your own negroes, mind your own business, and let your neighbors alone. (Applause.) If every State and every Territory will act on that principle there will be peace and harmony between the North and the South, the East and the West, and every portion of this Confederacy. There are principles, in my opinion, to which the Democratic party is pledged.

I have no hope of maintaining the the peace of this country except by a firm adherence to these great Democratic principles.—How, then, shall we maintain those principles? Only by adhering firmly to regular nominations, and putting down all seceders and bolters. (Great enthusiasm.) Whenever you make terms and compromises with bolters, you hold out a bounty for every faith-

(*Concluded on fourth page.*)

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, September 19, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

REGULARLY NOMINATED DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCH. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION,

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

Democratic Congressional Candidate,
ARCHIBALD McALLISTER, Blair Co.

Democratic Senatorial Candidate,
JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.
PROTHONOTARY,
DAVID CALDWELL, of Dublin.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
JOHN LONG, of Shirleysburg.
REGISTER AND RECORDER,
JOHN R. HURD, of Alexandria.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN JACKSON, of Jackson township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
JOHN EBY, of Shirley.
AUDITOR,
CHARLES C. ASH, of Barree.
CORONER,
HENRY L. HARVY, of Franklin.

New Advertisements.

☞ *Industrial Store Works, by William C. Neman.*
☞ Cheap Watches, Jewelry, &c., by Jacob Ladomus.
☞ Blair Co. Normal School and Seminary, by Profs. Osborne & Dickerson.

Let the People Know!!

That there remained in the National Convention at Baltimore, after every disorganizing Rebel had seceded, **436** regularly appointed delegates, entitled, under the rule, to cast **218** votes—**16** MORE than TWO THIRDS of a Full Convention. Let them know that, on the second ballot, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, received 181½ votes of the 218, over FORTY more than TWO-THIRDS of the whole vote present. And then, to clinch all, let them know, that the resolution declaring STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to be the unanimous choice of the Convention, passed without a single dissenting voice; so that Stephen A. Douglas actually received **218** votes—SIXTEEN votes more than two-thirds of a full Convention!

Let the People know, too, that the Seceders' Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane had no authority from any constituency to sit at Baltimore outside of the regular Convention—that it did not contain more than eighty or ninety delegates who had even a shadow of authority from the people to act—that it cast in all but **105** votes—not one of them properly authorized, or binding on any body—let them know this, and let them decide which was the Regular and which was the Disorganizers' Convention, and which of the nominees, Douglas or Breckinridge, is entitled to the undivided support of the National Democracy.

Hoaxed.

Somebody has been hoaxing the editor of the Bedford *Inquirer* by telling him that a man in this place has been boasting that he would spend $20,000 to defeat Wharton and elect Scott, and the poor dupe has been green enough not only to listen to it but to publish it. Why everybody here knows that half the amount would be considered "a good thing" by the Col., and if he was wanted off, that much would soon "fetch him." We have heard of the Moon being made of *green* cheese. What kind of *green* stuff is that editor made of?

☞ From every section of the county we have good news of the strength of our county ticket. The good men of the Opposition feel that they deserve defeat with the ticket forced upon them by the Wharton managers. The best men should always be selected for important positions of trust. If both parties will not nominate such men, the party failing should be punished by defeating its candidates.

☞ A gentleman who lives in Montgomery, Alabama, and who is a client of Mr. Yancey, states that Alabama will give ten thousand majority for Douglas.

The Huntingdon Journal and American, and John Scott.

It seems to be awkward work for our neighbors of the *Journal and American* to find something to urge against John Scott the Democratic candidate for Senate. They admit he is "a good lawyer and an upright citizen." The contrast between him and his competitor might be shown in both these respects by republishing the articles upon the character of Col. Wharton which appeared in the *Journal* three years ago when he was a candidate, when his party revolted at the idea of supporting such a nominee, and when one of the present editors of the *Journal and American* had control of that paper. These articles might show what reputation the Col. has succeeded in making at the bar in thirty years, and might also show why it was that Andrew Friedly ran so many votes in Walker township when the Col. was a candidate. But that work has been done by his own party friends and we may give them the benefit of it.

But our neighbors say that Mr. Scott is a salaried officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and that he is unpopular for several reasons. He has been the counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for several years, and we suppose this fact is mentioned because it is thought by those editors that his conduct as a legislator would be influenced by that relation. We can see no other reason for it. Now there are jurors all over Huntingdon county who will remember that Mr. Scott's voice has been heard often in our Court sustaining the rights of individuals against this Company, and if anything could be argued from professional relations, it would be as fair to say that his feelings are against the Company as for it. His employment by that Company to try their cases is a high tribute to his standing and ability as a lawyer, but those who know Mr. Scott, know that no such relation could influence his action upon a measure of public policy. If it could it would be hard to tell what his opinions are, for we suppose his clients have been of every creed and every party: He is possessed of a bold and manly independence, and we know that when any party seeks to influence his action by any other consideration than a sense of right, he will find how far he has mistaken the man.

There is also a low unprincipled insinuation that Mr. Scott despises laboring men.—A more unfounded inuendo never found its way into types, and this we think the laboring men of the county will show at the election. The intelligent honest laboring men know who are their true friends, and appeals to their prejudices will not answer in these days. Mr. Scott himself has been a *laboring* man all his life. He commenced his business life in this county and there are hundreds who know that from the day he took charge of his father's business, and worked at it himself, down to the present, whether it was in the shop, or the office, he has been the industrious hard working man. If there is a man in the county who respects and treats as a gentleman the industrious honest working man of every calling, that man is John Scott. He may not pander to the vices or whims of some people about this town who would wish to be called working men, but who put in their time lounging on boxes or corners or in worse places. He would not do it to secure his election; besides he has not time to follow that business, as some others do, but is employed in attending to the real business which the farmers, working and business men of this county have so largely entrusted to his hands. A few more such low insinuation of falsehood will only tend to arouse Mr. Scott's friends to action. Anything else contained in the article referred to is unworthy of notice. His popularity will be subjected to a better test than the opinion of the editors of the *Journal and American*, and to that we commit it.

Foster's Election Certain.

The editor of the Ebensburg *Mountaineer* says the election of General Foster is now rendered certain. Even the Republicans, at length, can deny it no longer, and admit the fact. Mr. Kopelin, in his speech at the Republican meeting admitted that the Bell and Everett vote would be cast for General Foster, which must secure his election by a triumphant majority.

And why should he not be? He is known and admitted to combine in his person every virtue that adorns and dignifies human nature. Pure, honest, and unpretending, his name will shed honor upon the future history of the Keystone and his administration will revive the purest and best days of the Commonwealth.

His political record is equally pure.—Wherever the course of party has driven others, Gen. Foster has always stood firm for the interests of Pennsylvania, and the advancement of her honor. His *Tariff* speech, which was made when he was never thought of for Governor, was one of the most able and eloquent efforts in behalf of our interests ever delivered in Congress.

And in the present campaign we find him visiting Congress and using all his influence to procure a law giving adequate protection, while Curtin is strolling over the State making corrupt bargains and begging votes.

HON. WM. SCHELL.—This gentleman has received the unanimous nomination for Congress in the District composed of the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Adams and Juniata. We hope he may be elected.

☞ Everybody and all their relations will be in town next week.

Congressional Conference.

The Democratic Congressional Conference for this Congressional District, met at the Foster House in Johnstown, on Monday the 11th inst., and its proceedings were as follows:

Messrs. T. L. Murray, Theophilus Snyder and O. A. Traugh produced credentials as representatives from Blair. Messrs. T. Callan, J. C. Noon and George Cupp from Cambria; Messrs. J. S. Miller, J. C. Sechler and Wm. Lewis from Huntingdon, and Lewis Lichty, C. A. Heffley and H. G. Baer, from Somerset.

On motion of Mr. Snyder, J. C. Sechler was elected President and Messrs. Lichty of Somerset, and Noon, of Cambria county Secretaries.

The Convention then on motion proceeded to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Mr. Snyder nominated Mr. Archibald M'Allister, of Blair county, and Mr. Noon nominated Gen. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, when Mr. Lichty of Somerset, presented the following letter from Gen. Coffroth declining a nomination which on motion was incorporated in the proceedings:

SOMERSET, Sept, 8th, 1860.

To the Democratic Conferees of the 18th Congressional District:

GENTLEMEN:—The Democratic County Convention which assembled in this place on the 27th ult., placed me in nomination for Congress. The action of the Democracy of Somerset county has met with an approving response from many Democrats in the District. This mark of esteem places me under renewed obligations to my friends in this Congressional Destrict. While I am deeply indepted to them for this kindness, you will oblige me very much to withdraw my name from your consideration, and to nominate some other person as the candidate for Congress.

In taking this step I am not influenced by a lack of zeal for any of the nominees, nor a deviating devotion to the great truths and undying principles of the Democratic party.—But I decline that I may not occupy the position of a candidate, but free to battle, and nerve the arms and cheer the hearts of the gallant men who are enlisted and engaged in the great struggle for the perpetuity of this Union, and the triumph of Democracy over Sectionalism and disunion. We have sectionalism in the North and disunion in the South. The ultimate result of this, will be the bringing about of the "geographical discriminations," against which the people were warned by Washington in his farewell address. Then it is our duty as Democrats to unite and do all in our power to avert the threatening catastrophe.

The triumph of the Democracy will restore peace and harmony to the country, and the North and the South will renew the bonds of fellowship with indissoluble ties.

The nominee of your conference will receive my cordial support. We will all go to work with a determination to elect him.

Yours Truly &c.,
A. H. COFFROTH.

The Convention then unanimously nominated Archibald M'Allister for Congress.—gress. Gen. Coffroth being in town was unanimously requested to address the meeting and a committee appointed to wait upon him.—The Gen. in a neat speech earnestly recommended the nominee and pledged himself to his support. The Convention then on motion adjourned, with three cheers for Gen. Coffroth and three for the nominee.

J. C. SECHLER, Pres.
LEWIS LICHTY, J. C. NOON, } Secretaries.

Hear Hon. John L. Dawson.

Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette county, was chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation in the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions—he continued to oppose the nomination of Douglas until he (Douglas) was nominated by a *unanimous* vote of the Convention, when Mr. Dawson declared it to be his duty as well as that of every other Democrat to give Douglas a united support. In a speech delivered by Mr. Dawson on the 1st inst., he says:

I hold Judge Douglas by the default of the South, to have obtained the nomination of the Democratic party. As such nominee I support him. Throughout the whole struggle which resulted in his nomination, I acted with the South, I recognized their constitutional demands, but a portion of the South made common cause with a man who alone caused the trouble at Charleston, and whose purpose is charged to have been the dismemberment of the Union.

Judge Douglas personally, and from the general character of the services rendered to his party and to the country, is eminently worthy of the high position for which he has been nominated. In the career of few public men of this generation has been more thoroughly illustrated the noble quality of our free institutions. Sprung from the common ranks of life, he early exhibited a force of genius, an energy of character, and a catholicity of heart, which won for him the confidence of his fellow-citizens. A living commentary upon the excellence of our institutions, and the architect of his own splendid career, let us be true to him and to ourselves, by uniting cordially in his support, inside of the party organization.

Is He an Abolitionist?

The Republicans are constantly denying that Lincoln is tinctured with the bane of Abolitionism; but here is the testimony of one who appears to speak with understanding. A correspondent of the New York *State League*, says:—

"Gerrit Smith spent an hour with me the other day, and among other things commendatory of Mr. Lincoln, said he was a pure Abolitionist at heart, and he was very anxious that he should be elected. I, too, am an Abolitionist, of the old school; and shall not only vote for Lincoln, but agree with Mr. Smith that every good man should desire his election. If Mr. Smith does not vote for Mr. Lincoln, be assured he will not vote against him; for, though his notions are somewhat peculiar in the matter of voting, he will never vote against the ardent wishes of his heart."

CAMERON COUNTY.—The seat of justice of this county, named after Gen. Simon Cameron, has been located at Shippen, by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Our Nominee for Congress.

[From the Johnstown Echo.]

ARCHIBALD MCALLISTER, ESQ.—The Democratic Conferees of this Congressional district, met in this place on Monday and unanimously nominated the gentleman whose name heads this article. Our ticket is now full and complete, and all we have to do, is to go to work vigorously and elect every man on it. That Mr. McAllister is the proper man to present to the Democracy of Somerset, Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon at this particular juncture, is manifest from the fact that he was the first and only choice of every Conferee in the district. No man in the district could have been selected, who is so well calculated to break in upon the Republican ranks. Mr. McAllister is well and favorably known. He is a gentleman of fine personal appearance and decided ability, and is with all a true and thorough tariff man, and as such is entitled to the vote of every Democrat, and every man of every other party who is honestly in favor of a tariff to protect the iron interests of Pennsylvania. It is confidently believed that Mr. McAllister will beat Mr. Blair in his own county, and if Cambria, Somerset and Huntingdon go to work manfully in Mr. McAllister support, there can be no doubt abont his triumphant election.

[From the Ebonsburg Mountaineer.]

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEE.—The Democratic Congressional conference met at Johnstown, in pursuance of the published arrangement, on Monday last. Archibald McAllister, Esq., of Blair county, was unanimously nominated for Congress. Blair county was entitled to the candidate, and we feel certain that no better nomination could have been made. Mr. McA. has, we believe, for many years been in the iron business, and is, of course, in favor of a protective tariff. He is a gentleman of honesty, energy and fine business qualifications. We congratulate the democracy in having so worthy a standard bearer. With the proper kind of efforts we feel assured that Mr. McA. can be elected.

[From the Hollidaysburg Democratic Standard.]

☞ We have the gratifying fact to announce that Col. Archibald McAllister was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Democratic Conference of this District, which met at Johnstown on Monday last. Our opinion of Col. McAllister's popularity has been expressed before; but when we witness the enthusiasm that prevailed among the representatives from the different counties, we were doubly satisfied that the choice of Blair county was the man for the occasion, and the one entirely acceptable to the people.

To the people of the district we would say, you now have a man before you who is everything you want. "Pitch in" and elect him!

[From the Hollidaysburg Register, Opposition.]

☞ ARCHIBALD MCALLISTER, Esq., of Springfield Furnace in this county, has been nominated by the Democrats of the District as their candidate for Congress. Mr. McAllister is a clever man, and a gentleman, and a thorough going Iron Master.

Our Senatorial Nominee.

[From the Johnstown Echo.]

HON. JOHN SCOTT.—This gentleman has been nominated as a candidate for Senate by the Democracy of the Bedford, Somerset and Huntingdon Senatorial District. There are few more able men in Pennsylvania than Mr. Scott. We rejoice to hear of his nomination, and trust he may be elected, as he will be an honor to the party and his district.

[From the Tyrone Star.]

☞ JOHN SCOTT, Esq., of Huntingdon, has been nominated for the State Senate by the Democrats of the Bedford Senatorial District. He was nominated by acclamation.—His personal popularity is very great, his integrity proverbial, and in capacity he stands confessedly without a rival. Stranger things than his election have happened.

[From the Ebensburg Mountaineer.]

☞ JOHN SCOTT, Esq., has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Huntingdon and Bedford district. Mr. Scott is a distinguished lawyer, a thorough gentleman, and a true Democrat.—We sincerely hope that he may be elected.

Keep it Before the People.

People of Pennsylvania — Union-loving people of the old Keystone State—we desire to keep before you the sentiments of the Black Republican party — the sentiments which will govern the Administration, should Abraham Lincoln be elected President of the United States. Hear what Wm. H. Seward said in a speech delivered by him at Boston, only a few days ago:—

"What a commentary upon the wisdom of man is given in this single fact, *that fifteen years only after the death of John Quincy Adams, the people of the United States, who hurled him from power and from place, are calling to the head of the nation, to the very seat from which he was expelled, Abraham Lincoln*—[enthusiastic cheers]—*whose claim to that seat is that he confesses the obligations of that higher law*—[applause]—*which the Sage of Quincy proclaimed, and that he avows himself, for weal or woe, for life or death, a soldier on the side of freedom in the irrepressible conflict becween Freedom and Slavery.* [Prolonged cheering.] *I tell you fellow-citizens, that with this victory comes the end of the power of Slavery in the United States.*"

Says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

"This is unmitigated Abolitionism—an Abolitionism that contemns and repudiates the Constitution of the United States, and is governed by a higher law than that instrument. Seward vouches for Lincoln. He knows him, and declares that his election will destroy slavery and precipitate upon the country *four millions of free negroes.*"

☞ Col. J. R. Hurd, the Democratic candidate for Register and Recorder in Huntingdon county, is an old typo, a deuced clever fellow, and would make a most capital officer. If the good wishes of his hosts of friends up here could elect him, he would "go in" by a thundering majority.—*Hollidaysburg Stand.*

☞ There is a single farm in Byram township, Sussex county, New Jersey, which has sent to the New York and Newark markets, the past year, *five thousand pounds of butter!*

☞ The average yield of oats in Somerset county, Pa., this season, is set down at 80 bushels to the acre, and the weight forty-five pounds to the bushel.

☞ A canary bird eighteen years old, died in Patterson, N. J., on Wednesday last.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC BARBECUE.

30,000 People in Council.

The New York papers are filled with accounts of the great Democratic barbecue at Jones' Woods, New York, on Wednesday of last week. Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, and other distinguished Democrats, addressed the immense crowd from several stands.

We make room to-day for but a small portion of the speech of Judge Douglas. In the course of his remarks the Judge said:

Whenever any one of these Abolition States set up their unconstitutional laws as an excuse for resisting the Federal authorities, we will hang them higher than Haman for treason.—And, my fellow-citizens, it will not do for the Abolitionists to set up the plea that we are making war on the sovereignty of any State of this Union, merely because we are carrying into execution in good faith, the Constitution and laws of our country. So on the other hand, when the State of South Carolina, in 1832, attempted to resist the laws of the United States for the collection of the public revenue, Old Hickory told them that they must and they should obey. [Tremendous applause.] I wish to God we had Old Hickory now alive—[loud cheers]—in order that he might hang Northern and Southern traitors on the same gallows.

[A scene of great confusion here followed. Hundreds of Democratic voices shrieked for three cheers for Stephen A. Douglas, our next President.]

They have determined to make the election of a Black Republican President that pretext and hence the real Disunionists favor the election of Lincoln, so that they may accomplish the dissolution of the Union. If Lincoln is elected it will be brought about by the agency of those who are now opposing the regular Democratic party. [Cheers.] In other words, his election will be brought about by the influence of those who seceded at Charleston, and again at Baltimore.

Now, my fellow-citizens, I was about saying to you that there is a scheme to break up this glorious Union.

A Voice.—They can't do it.

The pretext for doing so is to be the election of Mr. Lincoln, and those who are genuine disunionists desire his election. [Uproar and cheers.] But silence, my friends, if you please. I do not charge all the Breckinridge men in the United States with being Disunionists. [Cries of "Good," "Good."]

I do not charge Mr. Beckinridge himself with being a Disunionist, but I do express my firm conviction that there is not a Disunionist in America who is not a Breckinridge man. [Applause.] And now, permit me to inquire of them that while they put these questions to me, whether the election of Lincoln would be a good cause, of disunion, why do not they propound the same questions to their candidate? My answers to these interrogatories at Norfolk, Va., were published in Kentucky, and Mr. Breckinridge's special attention must fall to them six or eight days before his Lexington speech. In that speech he answered the charge that he was in favor of pardoning John Brown. [Ironical cheers and laughter.] He answered the charge that he was in favor of self-government in the Territories. He professed great attachment to the Constitution and the Union. But I have yet been unable to learn whether or not he would enforce the laws against those who would attempt to break up the Government.

It is not satisfactory to me that a man *says* he is in favor of the Union. I have heard Barnwell Rhett make the same declaration. I have heard W.L. Yancey declare his devotion to the Union. I have heard all the leaders of the Disunion party make the same protestation, but they all admit that while "they are favorable to the Union, yet there is a "contingency" upon which they would dissolve. Now, I desire to know of Major Breckinridge whether the "contingency" stated by his electoral friends in Virginia in their inquiries to me, is the one upon which he would dissolve the Union.

I am in favor of a cordial union of every Union man, every constitutional man, every man who desires the preservation of the Union and the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws in every and all contingencies.—[Loud cheers.] If Major Breckinridge is in favor of enforcing the laws against Disunionists, seceders, Abolitionists, and all other classes of men, in the event the election does not result to suit him, then I am willing—[great applause]—but I tell you that I am utterly opposed to any union or any fusion with any man or any party who will not enforce the laws, maintain the Constitution, and preserve the Union in all contingencies.

Now, if my excitable friend wishes to know whether his man Breckinridge is inside of the church, he must get an answer from that gentleman himself through the Norfolk questions. [Renewed laughter.] When he answers, and pledges himself to enforce the laws in the contingencies named in the Norfolk interrogatories to me, it will be time enough to talk about he and I fusing or coaleseing.—[Three cheers.] Believing that this Union is in danger, I will make any personal sacrifice to preserve it. [Cries of "Good," and three cheers] If the withdrawal of my name would tend to defeat Mr. Lincoln I would this moment withdraw it [Voices—"You shall not do it!" "No!" "Never!"] more especially if such an act of mine would insure the election of a man pledged to the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. [Cheers.]

The Democratic party is a great political party. Its proud achievements will be found recorded on every page of American history, and every great reform introduced into our civil policy has been mainly owing to its power and efforts. Every extension of our territory has been a Democratic measure, and all those great commercial enterprises for which the U. States have becameso renowned are Democratic triumphs. But still I adhere to the old Democratic party, within whose bosom I was born, more for its capacity to do good in the future than for its great achievements in the past.

I believe that this Union can only be maintained by putting down all sectional parties. It is not enough if you put down Northern Abolitionism, unless you crush out and bury in the same grave Southern Disunion. ["Good" and cheers.] The great political question now involved is that of intervention and non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. The Northern interventionists demand that Congress shall prohibit slavery wherever the people want it; the Southern Secessionists demand that Congress shall pass laws to maintain and protect slavery wherever the people do not want it. Thus you find that both of them are advocates of Congressional intervention—the one in favor of the South, the other in favor of the North; the one for slavery, the other against it. They agree in principle, but they differ only in the application of that principle.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.

—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JOHN C. WATSON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the said county of Huntingdon, that an election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY, (and 9th day) of OCTOBER, 1859, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Governor, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Member of Congress, of the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Bkair, Cambria and Somerset, in the National House of Representatives.

One person to fill the office of Senator, of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset, in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary of Huntingdon, county.

One person to fill the office of Register and Recorder of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Coroner of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, *as is not included in the 19th district*, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

00th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

02th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

03th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

04th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

05th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magaby, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAleavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in MarklesBurg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river, Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a seperate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter township, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Ker's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the Summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a Yellow Pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty-one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by Jos. Morrison, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 15th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1860, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-fourth.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Sept. 12, '60. 4t.

☞ *Life and Speeches of Senator Douglas*—in a handsome bound book of 500 pages, with a fine steel plate likeness of the Senator, just published, and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Price $1 00.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

NEW GOODS.—Fisher & Son, H. Roman, D. P. Gwin, Benj. Jacobs, G. Ashman Miller, M. Strous, have each received their new goods.

FINE OYSTERS.—For good oysters and the necessary "fixins," call at Kennedy King's Mt. Vernon Saloon opposite Jackson's Hotel. We speak from the book—we tried them.

GET YOUR LIKENESS TAKEN.—Mr. Auxer has taken rooms in the Court House, where he will be pleased to receive calls for good daguerreotypes.

☞ The "Young America" of our borough will have a fine opportunity of displaying their talent and industry in decorating our streets and other public places for the encampment and county fair. The ladies too will lend willing hands.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The following is the description of a new and dangerous $20 altered note, on the Columbia Bank, Columbia, Pa. 20's vig., female on a rock, over-looking city, steamboat and cars in the distance. Locomotive and twenty on right end, female and twenty on left end. Look out for them.

☞ The Shirleysburg *Herald* of the 13th says:—On Sunday last, a Mrs. Vaughan, residing in Black-Log Valley, about ten miles from this place, in opening her mouth very wide, gaping, threw one side of her lower jaw out of its place, and closing her mouth, was unable to replace it. Dr. McKinnon was sent for in the evening, and readily adjusted the difficulty.

THE PEOPLE'S DEFENDER.—This is the name of the new Opposition paper started in this place. The first number is before us and it presents a neat appearance. It is conducted with spirit and considerable ability. Wm. Summers is proprietor, and Wm. F. Shaw editor. It supports Curtin and the Opposition county ticket, with the exception of S. S. Wharton, Brice X. Blair and Wm. B. Leas.

☞ The Standing-Stone Guards were out again on Saturday. They visited McConnellstown where a free dinner was got up for them at Mr. John Dell's Utah House, by the citizens of the village. The company returned home in the afternoon well pleased with their dinner and the excursion. The McConnellstown people are a liberal and clever community. Several new members were added to the company.

☞ The Camp Meeting at Marklesburg was largely attended on Sunday last. We in common with hundreds of others of our citizens attended, and were very agreeably surprised at the tasty manner in which the grounds were arranged. The accommodations for the inner man were first class and prices reasonable. The Rev. Guyer, P. E. preached an excellent sermon in the morning, and the Rev. Coleman, preacher in charge, delivered a learned and instructive discourse in the afternoon.

SPARE THE TREES.—Some country people when they come to town have a practice—and a very bad one it is—of hitching their horses to the shade trees along our streets.—This is not right. The trees which adorn our town were not intended for hitching posts, and when made such are soon ruined. Let every one heed the following advice of "ye poic," and offend no more:

> "Horseman, spare that tree!
> 'Tis not a hitching post;
> Though in its infancy,
> Yet soon 'twill shade a host.
> Then spare, Oh, spare that tree,
> For he who placed it there,
> Meant not that it should be
> By beast of thine gnawed bare."

☞ Here is a compliment to the ladies of our town, which we find in a late number of the Altoona *Tribune*, from the pen of that affable and good looking editor, Col. E. B. McCrum, which we publish for the information of strangers who purpose visiting the encampment: "The much talked of encampment to come off at Huntingdon, commencing on the 24th and ending on the 29th of September, promises to be a grand affair. Of one thing we are sure, if we were in the military business yet, there is no place we would rather attend an Encampment than at Huntingdon, not because we were on one occasion escorted into quarters under a guard of five or six six-footers for staying away a little longer than Gen. Watson thought necessary to escort some ladies from the camp ground into town, but because the town contains more pretty girls, of a sociable disposition, than any town of its size in the country. We hope there may be a large turn out at the encampment and that we may be there to see."

THE ENCAMPMENT.—We take occasion to remind the members of the committee of arrangement for the Encampment and the several sub-committees that a few days only remain in which they will have to complete the duties assigned them. We are able in this town to make a good display and to make the guests who will visit us on that occasion, both civil and military comfortable. We should, and trust we do, feel a borough pride in doing every thing that will add to the comfort and convenience of the visitors and in putting our "ancient borough" in the best possible trim for the reception and sojourn of the visitors. If the weather proves favorable we will have an immense crowd of strangers. For, besides the great number that will be attracted by the military display, the usual county fair which will be held during the same week will draw thousands hither. Our hotel keepers should be well prepared to accommodate their friends, and we dare say they have already anticipated our suggestions.

THE COUNTY FAIR.—As by arrangement the usual county fair and the military encampment will occur during the same week. This will give people an opportunity to witness both exhibitions at the same time. An efficient committee is now engaged in making necessary arrangements for fitting up the grounds and will adopt every means for the proper display and protection of the articles to be exhibited. Our county has been favored by plentiful crops, and the tillers of the soil will feel inclined to patronize this institution which has for its principal object the advancement of their interests. We hope to be able to record the fact that the approaching Fair will far excel any preceeding one in the number, variety and quality of articles on exhibition as well as in extent of patronage by the public. Beside the farmer, the field of competition is open to the laborer in almost every department of industry. Let every citizen of the county do what he can to add to the display and he will thereby contribute to the permanency of the Agricultural Society.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Brice X. Blair.

MR. EDITOR:—Lest it may not be generally known, I desire to State the fact through your columns, that Mr. Blair, the present nominee for Assembly on the part of the Opposition in this county, is in favor of the repeal of the Penna. Railroad tax. He so proclaimed himself through the Shirleysburg *Herald* not many months ago, as may be seen by reference to its files. He also in the county Convention at Huntingdon warmly advocated the repeal, as many who were present at the time can testify. Now if the people of the county want the railroad relieved of this tax, and prefer that the people of the State should pay it, then Mr. Blair is their man as he is known to be sound on this question, and will act accordingly whenever opportunity offers. H.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY Sept. 17.—Flour and Meal—The Flour market is remarkably quiet. To the trade the sales range from $6.25 up to $7,50 for *good* superfine and fancy. Rye Flour is held firmly at $4,25 per bbl. Corn Meal is steady at $3,75 per bbl.

Grain—Wheat is in demand at $1,40 for good red, and $1,44@1,45 for white. Rye 78@80c per bu. Corn 75@75c per bushel.

Seeds—Cloverseed $5,75 per 64 lbs. Timothy $2,75 per bushel. Flaxseed $1,63.

Independent Candidate for Senator.

To the People of the 19th Senatorial District.

The undersigned offers himself to the people of the nineteenth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon, as an indedendent candidate for Senator.

J. SEWEL STEWART.

Huntingdon, Aug. 29, 1860.-tf.

DIED,

On Saturday Aug. 11th 1860, FLAVIUS L., son George W. and Mary Hamer, aged 1 year, 5 mos. and 11 days.

On the 16th ult., MARGARET, wife of George Hamer, dec'd., aged 66 years and 16 days.

At Fairfield, Iowa, on the 28th ult., Mrs. MARY FEE, fomerly of Huntingdon county, Pa., in the 65th of her age.

Another saint has gone to Heaven. In her life and death she was a *living witness for Christ—since very early* in her life she has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Although she was, in the Providence of God, subjected to sorrow, affliction, and severe trials, yet *"her Savior in whom she always trusted,"* sustained her and brought her safely through all her troubles. When clouds of darkness seemed to hedge up her way, she murmured not; but with a happy smile, would soar away on the wings of faith to her bright and holy inheritance in Heaven. She was a devoted wife, and a faithful Christian mother. She leaves a large circle of relatives to mourn her loss. In death, answering an inquiry of a friend, she said:—"Not a cloud, all is clear sky." "Lord Jesus, I lie passive in thy hands," and then calmly fell asleep in Jesus. J. A. B.

CHEAP WATCHES!

CHEAP WATCHES!!

JACOB LADOMUS,

NO. 618, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches*, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.

J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.

—ALSO—

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,

with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at No. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 12, 1860,-1y.

INDUSTRIAL STOVE WORKS.

WM. C. NEMAN,

No. 33 North Second St., opposite Christ Church, PHILADELPHIA,

Has for sale, the *best family Cooking Stoves in the Market*—a good and faithful servant; the great *provider* for the Family! Every household should have a *reliable* Lehigh Gas Burner Cooking Stove—always reliable, always economical.

Also, the great *Gas Consuming Heating Stove*, for Parlors, &c.—will burn less fuel and emit more heat than any other stove. For sale with a large assortment of all kinds of COOKING and HEATING STOVES, Wholesale and Retail. WILLIAM C. NEMAN,

No. 33 North Second St., above Market, Philadelphia. Sept. 12, 1860.-3m.

BLAIR CO. NORMAL SCHOOL

AND SEMINARY.

Martinsburg, Blair county Penn'a.

E. J. OSBORN, A. B., } Principals.
J. W. DICKERSON, }

This institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors, MONDAY, the 5th of November, 1860. No expense has been spared to make it thorough and complete in every department.—The building is one of the largest in the State: being constructed and furnished on the most improved modern plans. It contains a hall capable of seating 600 persons, with office, music room, library and class rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 students.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and surrounded by a moral, and industrious community. The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, 6 miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Penn'a. Railroad, 12 miles, with daily stage from both places, thus making the school easy of access from all parts of the State.

The objects of the school are:

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2d. The thorough education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English, and ornamental branches.

3d. The preparation of students for college.

The Teaching class will meet daily for lectures, on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, for recitation from some standard work on the subject, or for discussion of the Method of Teaching by the class.

The ladies will have a separate boarding house, and will be under the *immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.*

The whole expense (exclusive of the ornamental branches) for boarding, tuition, room rent, fuel, &c., need not exceed $118. per annum. For circulars, with full particulars apply to E. J. OSBORNE or J. W. DICKERSON,

Care of J. C. Everhart, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa. Sept. 19, 1860.

DRS. McCULLOCH & SNARE,

Having entered into partnership, respectfully offer their services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Sept. 12, 1860.-2t.

CAUTION.—

I caution all persons against purchasing a note drawn in favor of J. Heller, for $40,00, dated September 5th, 1860, as I am determined not to pay the same, as I did not receive value. SAMUEL AKELY.

Sept. 12, 1860.-3t.

A BRIDGE TO BUILD!!

The County Commissioners will receive proposals up to two o'clock, on the 25th day of September, inst., for the erection of a bridge across the Juniata River, at the mouth of Montgomery's Hollow, above Mill Creek.—Length of the bridge 385 feet. To be divided into three spans of equal length. Plan and specifications to be seen in the Commissioners Office.

By order of Commissioners.

HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

Sept. 5, 1860.-3t.

PREMIUM LIST TO BE AWARDED

AT the 6th Annual Exhibition of the Huntingdon Co. Agricultural Society, to be held at Huntingdon, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 26th, 27th, and 28th of September, 1860.

CLASS 1—HORSES.

Best stallion,	$6 00	2d best do.,	1 00
2d best do.,	3 00	3d best do., P. O. Rep. Ag. '53	
3d best, P. O. Rep. 1 vol. '53		Best colt 5 mos. old or	
Best 2 year old do.,	3 00	under,	3 00
2d best do.,	1 00	2d best do.,	2 00
3d best do., P. O. Rep. Ag '53		3d best do.,	1 00
Best gelding,	2 00	Best brood mare,	5 00
2d best do.,	1 00	2d best do.,	3 00
3d best do., P. O. Rep. Ag. '53		3d best do.,	2 00
Best filly,	2 00		

COMMON STOCK.

Best draught stallion,	6 00	2d best do.,	1 00
best 3 year old,	3 00	best draught horse,	3 00
2d best do.,	2 00	2d best do..	2 00
best under 1 year,	2 00	3d best do.,	1 00
2d best do.,	1 00	best riding horse,	3 00
best 3 year old filly,	3 00	2d best do.,	2 00
2d best do.,	2 00	3d best do..	1 00
best 2 year old do.,	2 00	best pair matches,	5 00
2d best do.,	1 00	2d best do.,	3 00
best 2 year old colt,	2 00	best trotter,	2 00
2d best do.,	1 00	2d best do.,	1 00
best brood mare,	4 00	best family horse,	3 00
2d best do.,	2 00	2d best do.,	2 00
3d best do.,	1 00	best pair of mules,	4 00
best yearling colt,	2 00	2d best do.;	2 00

Awarding Committee—Hays Hamilton, Jno. Colder, Ab. Lewis, Henry McManigill, James Maguire, (West tp.)

CLASS 2—NEAT STOCK.

SHORT HORNS.		DEVON.	
Best bull,	5 00	Best bull,	5 00
2d best,	3 00	2d best,	3 00
best cow,	4 00	best cow,	4 00
2d best,	2 00	2d best,	2 00
best heifer,	3 00	best heifer,	3 00
2d best,	2 00	2d best,	2 00
best calf,	2 00	best calf,	2 00
2d best,	1 00	2d best,	1 00
ALDERNEY.		COMMON.	
Best bull,	5 00	Best work oxen,	4 00
2d best,	3 00	2d best,	2 00
best cow,	4 00	best bull,	4 00
2d best,	2 00	2d best,	2 00
best heifer,	3 00	best cow,	3 00
2d best,	2 00	2d best,	2 00
best calf,	2 00	best 2 year old heifer,	2 00
2d best,	1 00	2d best,	1 00
		best calf,	2 00
		2d best,	1 00

Awarding Committee—David Stewart Esq., John N. Swoope, Sam'l Peightal, Alex. Port Esq., Adam Keith.

CLASS 3—HOGS.

Best boar,	4 00	2d best,	2 00
2d best,	3 00	best Chester White,	3 00
3d best,	2 00	2d best,	2 00
best sow,	3 00	Best Berkshire,	3 00
2d best,	2 00	2d best,	2 00
best litter of pigs,	3 00		

Awarding Committee—Thomas Fisher, Henry Cornpropst, Geo. Horton, Perry Moore, Capt. Jno. Gaton.

CLASS 4—SHEEP.

Best long wool buck		best ewe,	4 00
Bakewell,	4 00	2d best.	2 00
2d best,	2 00	best long wool ewe,	4 00
best Southdown,	4 00	2d best,	2 00
2d best,	2 00	best Southdown ewe,	4 00
best fine wool Southd'n,	4 00	2d best,	2 00
2d best,	2 00		

Awarding Committee—Geo. Jackson (of Jackson,) James Wilson, Jno. Griffith, (Tod,) Jon. R. Wilson, K. L. Greene.

CLASS 5—PLOWING.

Best,	2 00	3d best,	50
2d best,	1 00		

Awarding Committee—John Cummings, John Jackson, John Eby, Benj. K. Neff, John Rhodes,

CLASS 6—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best common plow. P. O. Rep. '54, 2 vols, Mech.		2d best, do, '54 1 vol. Ag.	
2d best '53 do 1 vol. Agri.		best windmill, P. O. Rep. '54 2 vol. Mech.	
best plow, subsoil, P. O. Rep. '54 2 vols. Mech.		2d best, same 1 vol. Ag.	
2d best, do do '53 1 vol. Ag.		best wheat drill, do '56 3 vols. Mech.	
best harrow, P. O. Rep. '53 1 vol Mech.		2d best, same '54 2 vols. do.	
2d best, same Ag.		best cornplanter, P. O. Rep. '54 2 vols. Mech.	
best cultivator, P. O. Rep. '54 2 vols. Mech.		2d best, same 1 vol. Ag.	
2d best, do P. O. Rep. '53 1 vol. Ag.		best mower and reaper, P. O. Rep. '56 3 vols. Mech.	
best hillside plow, P. O. Rep. '54 2 vols. Mech.		2d best, same '54 2 vols do.	
		best straw and fodder cutter, same.	
		2d best, same 54 1 vol. Ag.	

Awarding Committee—A. W. Benedict, Esq., Israel Graffius, Job Black, John Lutz, Robt. Madder.

CLASS 7—GRAIN.

Best white wheat,	2 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	1 00	best rye,	1 00
3d best,	50	2d best,	50
best red wheat,	2 00	best oats,	1 00
2d best,	1 00	2d best,	50
3d best,	50	best buckwheat,	1 00
best yellow corn,	1 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	50	best barley,	1 00
best white corn,	1 00	2d best,	50

Awarding Committee—Col. Jno. Cresswell, Samuel Hatfield, George Eby, James Entrekin, John Oaks.

CLASS 8—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. EATABLES—No. 1.

Best flour,	2 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	1 00	best cheese,	1 00
best bread,	2 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	1 00	best preserves,	1 00
3d best,	50	2d best.	50
best butter,	2 00	best pickles,	1 00
2d best,	1 00	2d best.	50
3d best,	50	best domestic wine,	2 00
best pound cake,	1 00	2d best,	1 00
2d best,	50	2d best,	50
best sponge cake,	1 00	best apple butter,	1 00
2d best,	50	2d best,	50
best jelly cake,	1 00	best honey,	1 00
2d best,	50	2d best,	50
best pie,	1 00		

Awarding Committee—Levi Evans, Wm. B. Zeigler, Miss Ellen Fraker, Mrs. Mary Oaks, Mrs. M. W. Neff.

CLASS 8—EATABLES NO. 2.

Best custard,	1 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	50	best tomato catsup,	1 00
best domestic sugar,	1 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	50	best jelly,	1 00
best maple molasses,	1 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	50	best vinegar,	1 00
best sorghum,	1 00	2d best,	50

Awarding Committee—David Blair, chairman, Miss Hannah E. Green, Miss Margaret Anderson, Mrs. Geo. W. Johnston, Dr. M. J. McKinnon.

CLASS 9—HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.

Best carpet,	2 00	best pair worsted socks,	50
2d best,	1 00	2d best,	25
best flannel,	2 00	best pair ornamental do.,	50
2d best,	1 00	2d best,	25
best quilt,	2 00	best shirt,	1 00
2d best,	1 00	2d best,	50
best hearth rug,	1 00	best hard soap,	1 00
2d best,	50	2d best,	50
best pair of wool socks,	50	best candles,	1 00
2d best,	25	2d best,	50
best lamp mat,	50	best pair of potichomanin vases,	2 00
best fancy needlework,	1 00	2d best,	1 00
2d best.	50	3d best,	50
best ornamental do.,	1 00	best wax vase,	2 00
2d best,	50	2d best,	1 00
best ocean shell and moss work,	1 00	3d best,	50
2d best,	50	best specimen of dried flowers pressed.	50
best chenille work,	2 00	2d best,	25
2d best.	1 00	best specimen wax fruit,	2 00
3d best,	50	2d best,	1 00
best bead work,	1 00	3d best,	50
2d best,	50	best silk embroidery,	50
best ornamental leather work, frame,	2 00	best ottoman,	50
2d best,	1 00	best embroidered slipper,	50
3d best,	50	best linen embroidery,	50
best crotchet work,	50	best lace work,	50
		best worsted quilt,	50

Awarding Committee—Dr. H. K. Neff, Geo. C. Bucher, Miss Ruth Cummins, Mrs. J. C. Watson, John Cresswell, of West tp.

CLASS 11—MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Best 2 horse carriage, P O Rep 1856, Mech 3 vols		P O Rep '54 2 vols Mech	
best buggy,	1 00	best and greatest variety of tinware,	1 00
best sett single harness,	1 00	best and greatest variety of stone and earthen ware,	1 00
best do farm harness,	1 00	best washing machine,	50
best saddle and bridle,	1 00	best churn,	1 00
best pair of boots,	1 00	best meat vessel,	1 00
best pair of shoes,	50	best spec. marble work,	2 00
best side of sole leather, P O Rep '54, 1 vol Mech		best cook stove,	1 00
best kip and calf skin,	1 00	best pair horse shoes,	50
best side of harness and upper leather,	1 00	best corn broom,	50
best lot of cabinet ware,			

Awarding Committee—David Barrick, Enoch Kline, D. Clarkson, G. Dorsey Green, Jno. M. Cunningham.

CLASS 12—FRUITS.

Best and greatest variety of apples,	2 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	1 00	best quinces,	1 00
3d best,	50	2d best,	50
best dozen fall apples,	1 00	best and greatest variety of plums,	1 00
2d best,	50	2d best,	50
best winter apples,	1 00	best dozen plums,	1 00
2d best,	50	2d best,	50
best and greatest variety of pears,	2 00	best and greatest variety of grapes,	2 00
best doz winter pears,	1 00	2d best,	1 00
2d best,	50	3d best,	50
best fall pears,	1 00	best native grapes,	1 00
2d best,	50	2d best,	50
best foreign grapes,	1 00		
2d best,	50		
best wild or fox grapes,	50		
2d best,	25		
best and greatest variety of peaches,	1 00		
2d best,	50		
best dozen peaches,	1 00		

Awarding Committee—John Scott, Jacob Cresswell, Henry Davis, Henry Graffius, Thos. F. Orbison.

CLASS 13—VEGETABLES, NO. 1.

Best and greatest variety of potatoes.	2 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	1 00	best cabbage,	50
3d best,	50	2d best,	25
best neshannocki,	1 00	best mangel wertzel,	1 00
" mexican,	1 00	2d best,	50
" pink eye,	1 00	best ruta baga,	1 00
" white,	1 00	2d best,	50
" red,	1 00	best sugar beet,	1 00
" blue,	1 00	2d best;	50
" sweet potatoes,	1 00	best turnips,	50
		best egg plant,	50

Awarding Committee—Wm. P. Orbison, Maj. W. Moore, John McComb, Geo, W. Pheasant, Wm. McNite.

CLASS 13—VEGETABLES, NO. 2.

Best tomatoes,	1 00	best pumpkins,	50
2d best,	75	2d best,	25
3d best,	50	best pie pumpkins,	50
best and greatest variety of tomatoes,	1 00	2d best,	25
best peppers,	50	best squashes,	50
3d best,	25	2d best,	25
best tobacco,	1 00	best water melons,	50
2d best,	50	2d best,	25
best parsnips,	50	best muskmelons,	50
best carrots,	50	2d best,	25
best onions,	50	best Beans,	50
2d best,	25	2d best,	25
best celery,	50	best peas,	50
2d best,	25	2d best,	25
best cauliflower,	50	best fall or winter lettuce,	50
2d best,	25	2d best.	25

Awarding Committee—Dr. J. H. Dorsey, Wm. Livingston, Thos. McCahan, Jacob Weaver, David Hawn.

CLASS 14—FLOWERS.

Best display of flowers in bloom	2 00	2d best do	1 00
2d best do	1 00	3d best do	50
3d best do	50	best boquet of dahlias,	50
best display of plants in bloom	1 00	best boquet of flowers,	50
2d best do	50	2d best do	25
3d best do	25	best floral design,	2 00
best display of dahlias in bloom	2 00	2d best do	1 00
		3d best do	50

Awarding Committee—Samuel Brooks, Esq., Jos. M. Stevens, Miss Josephine Cresswell, Miss Jane Cannon, Miss Kate Jackson.

CLASS 15—POULTRY.

Best and largest variety pure bred fowls,	2 00	best do game of any variety,	1 00
2d best do	1 00	2d best do	50
best pair or trio of shanghais,	1 00	best do poland,	1 00
2d best do,	50	2d best do	50
best do cochin china,	1 00	best do java fowls,	1 00
2d best do	50	best do mixed breed,	1 00
best do brahmapootra,	1 00	2d best do	50
2d best do	50	best turkeys,	1 00
best do dorkings,	1 00	2d best do	50
2d best do	50	best guinea fowls,	1 00
best do spangled hamburg,	1 00	2d best do	50
2d best do	50	best ducks,	1 00
best nova scotia	1 00	2d best do	50
		best geese,	1 00
		2d best do	50

Awarding Committee—B. X. Blair, J. Simpson Africa, Wm. B. Lease, John Long, D. W. Womelsdorf.

CLASS 16—PAINTING.

Best oil painting portrait or fruit,	2 00	best india ink drawing,	1 00
2d best same,	1 00	2d best same,	50
best painting in water colors,	2 00	best painting in water colors,	1 00
2d best same,	1 00	2d best same,	50
best landscape from nature,	2 00	best specimen of marine drawing,	1 00
2d best same,	1 00	2d best same,	50
best pen or pencil drawing,	1 00	best oriental painting,	1,00
2d best same,	50	2d best same,	50
best crayon,	1 00	best italian do,	1 00
2d best colored crayon,	1 00	2d best same,	50
2d best same,	50	best grecian do,	1 00
		2d best same,	50

Awarding Committee—Dr. J. H. Wintrode, Mrs. D. Blair, W. M. Holmes, Mrs. Kate Clarkson, H W. Miller.

GENERAL ORDERS.

CAMP PATTERSON.

HUNTINGDON, PA., *Sept. 24, 1860.*

The duties of the Encampment will be performed as follows:

The morning gun at break of day, will be the signal for the Reveille; at the last stroke of which will commence the roll calls in the Company streets. Immediately after Reveille roll call, the tents and the space around them will be put in complete order by the Companies, superintended by the Chiefs of squads.

At 6¼ o'clock—All the music will collect on the parade ground, the Assembly will be beat, the companies drilled half an hour, concluding with morning parade.

At 7—Pass upon the Trenches. Breakfast.

At 7½—The First Sergeants of Companies will make their reports to the Adjutant of the Regiment, and will be consolidated for the information of the Colonel, who will forthwith transmit to the General Commanding.

At 7¾—The detachments detailed for guard will be inspected in the Company streets by commanders of Companies.

At 8—The Troops will beat. The detachments be marched and assembled on the Guard Parade grounds, and inspected by an officer. The old and new officers of the day present. The Guards divided and officers assigned to each. The Guards will march off to the relief of the old Guard.

At 9½—Grand Parade,—Evolutions of the Line.

At 12—Beat Roast Beef. Dinner.

At 3—Battalion and Regimental Parades.

At 5¾—The Assembly will beat and the companies will form in their streets, for roll call and inspection by its officers. Ten minutes after which, at the Adjutant's call, they will be marched to the Parade Ground by their First Sergeants, formed in line, ordered arms and at rest.

At 6—Evening Gun. Retreat beat by the whole of the Camp Music along the whole of the line. Parade dismissed. Supper.

At 10—Tattoo. Countersign given to the Sentinels on Post.

At 11—All lights extinguished and the Guard will preserve silence in Camp.

REMARKS.

Any alteration or additional duties will be the subject of special orders.

The chain of Sentinels will be respectively the military and citizens. The Commissioned officers of Companies will pass their members out at the main and quarter Guards, where the citizens are allowed to enter. The Camp will be preserved strictly clean and all things kept in complete order. The Officer Commanding counsels sobriety, and trusts nothing will occur derogatory to the character of the soldier and the gentleman. The object of the Encampment being Military Improvement, the Volunteers are requested to be punctual at parades.

By order of
Major General WILLIAM H. KEIM,
Officer Commanding.

F. H. LANE, B.g. Gen., 4th Brigade, 14th Div. P. V.
Sept. 12, 1860.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

Ninth Street, below Locust, Philadelphia,

The Session of 1860-1 will commence October 8th, 1860, and continue until March. *Examinations* are conducted daily by the Members of the Faculty. Second-Course Students are furnished with the Hospital Ticket *without charge*. Five Clinics (including *Diseases of Women*) are held at the College every week. Fees:—Matriculation, $5; One Full Course, $105; Graduation, $30. Applications on the *beneficiary* should be sent before the beginning of the Session.

Address, LEWIS D. HARLOW, M. D., *Dean.*
Sept. 5, 1860.-3t.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches. Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,

No. 622 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia. Sept. 5, 1860.-3m.

GREAT ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, Sept. 5, 1860.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

Head Quarters, 4th B: 14th D. P. V. V.

The several Companies, Staff Officers, and all members of the 4th Brigade, 14th Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers, are hereby ordered to attend an Encampment known as "Camp Patterson," to be held at Huntingdon, commencing on MONDAY, 24TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1860, and to continue six days. Companies will supply themselves with Camp Kettles, as there are none to be had from the State. Fresh Meats can be purchased on the Camp ground.

A cordial invitation is extended to all the neighboring Military to participate with us; a soldiers' welcome will greet you. Ample preparations are being made for the comfort of all who may be present.

By order of F. H. LANE,
Brigadier General, 4th B. 14th D. P. V. V.

A. S. HARRISON, *Aid-de-Camp.*

Huntingdon, August 29, 1860.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Puplic examination of teachers will be held in the respective districts of the county as indicated in the following table:

Warriors Mark	"	13th	" Birmingham.
West	"	14th	" Petersburg.
Brady	"	15th	" Mill Creek.
Carbon	"	18th	" Coalmont.
Walker	"	19th	" McConnellestown.
Henderson	"	21st	" Union School House.
Oneida,	"	22d	" Centre Union S. H.

Commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

Shirley and Shileysburg, Oct. 2d at Shirleysburg.
Union, " 4th " Mapleton.
Penn, " 6th " Marklesburg.

R. McDIVITT,
August 29, 1860. County Superintendent.

LADIES' ONE PRICE FANCY FUR STORE!

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 Arch St., between 7th & 8th Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

(Late of 818 Market St.)

Importer,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

FANCY FURS.

Having removed to my New Store, 718 Arch St., and being now engaged entirely in the manufacture and sale of *Fancy Furs*, which, in accordance with the "*One Price Principle*," I have *marked* at the *lowest possible prices* consistent with a reasonable profit, I would solicit a visit from those in want of Furs for either ladies' or childrens' wear, and an inspection of my selection of those goods, satisfied, as I am, of my ability to please in every desired essential.

☞ Persons at a distance, who may find it inconvenient to call personally, need only name the article they wish, together with the price, and instructions for sending, and forward the order to my address—money accompanying—to insure a satisfatory compliance with their wishes.

August 22, 1860.-5m.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale that fine and profitable stand, in the borough of Hunt'ingdon, fronting on Allegheny street, opposite the Broad Top Coal Depot, and known as "*The Broad Top House.*"

The house is furnished with bedding, &c., all of which, belonging to the undersigned, will be sold with the house.

This stand is one of the best in the county, and owing to its favorable location, always has a large run of custom. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next.—Those wishing to purchase, will call upon Thomas P. Campbell, Esq., who will make known the terms, &c.

Aug. 22, 1860.-3m. A. MOEBUS.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE McCRUM, Sr., dec'd late of Barree township, Huntingdon co., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims

less man to bolt in the future. For one, I can never fuse, (voices—"never!") and never will fuse with a man who tells me that the Democratic creed is a dogma contrary to reason and the Constitution.

(This sentiment was received with a terrific storm of applause, which lasted several minutes.) Let us stand firmly by our principles, maintain our honor and our integrity, and then trust to God and the people. I have fought no less than twenty-six pitched battles since I have been in public life, and I never yet treated with the enemy, or surrendered my principles, (cheers;) and if I do not mistake the true spirit of the Democracy of old Berks they will stand by their colors, and scorn all alliances, either with Northern Abolitionists or Southern Secessionists. (Voices—"We will," and cheers.)

In conclusion, I have only to say to you, my fellow-citizens, that I have reason to be grateful to you for the courtesy with which you have received me, and the attention with which you have listened to me. (A voice, "Go on. It's not dark yet, and we want to hear you that long.") No, my friend, I shall not go on. You are right in saying that it is not dark yet. There never was political darkness in old Berks. (Great applause.)—Here the sun of Democracy ever shines brightly, and I trust that it will not be dimmed by anything I may utter. I have only to renew my sincere thanks to you for your kindness on this occasion.

At the conclusion of his speech, nine cheers were proposed and given for Douglas, and the immense crowd slowly dispersed.

1860.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

EUREKA!! EUREKA!!!

LADIES' CHOICE!!!

PATENT ELF-SEALING, SELF-TESTING, AIR-TIGHT

FRUIT CANS.

Just what was wanted—a CONVENIENT air-tight cover, to show at all times, the exact condition of the fruit within the jar. It is so simple that one person can seal up *twenty-four cans in one minute. Or open seventy-two cans in one minute.*

No fruit is lost in using these cans, for should any one be defective, the cover always shows it in time to save the contents. Tin, Earthen, or Glass jars, sold only at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, July 18, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys

GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT

Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock is new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

is the best Best Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronichitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Diptherir, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.

ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,

A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. Try it. Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ The above Medicines are prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts.,
Philadelphia.

N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.

[June 20, 1860.–1y.]

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

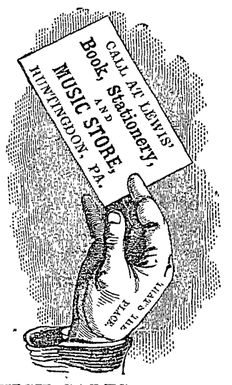
His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860–1y.

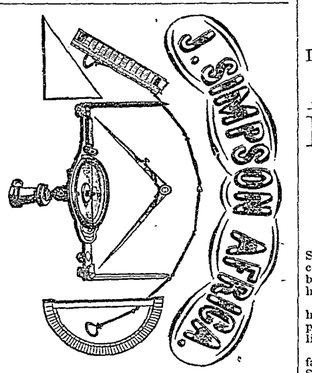
ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.



JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION OF DEBTS, with the STATUTES OF LIMITION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You How TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received a* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,

By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.: publishers price $2,00.

In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.

We invite attention to the following notices:

"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.

"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.

"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.

"A delightful book it is."—The Press.

"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,

A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.

This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.

THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,493 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.

"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."

Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D.D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repartory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."

Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.

"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."

Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

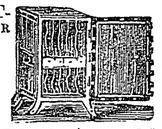
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,

304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. YOURS, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13*th*, 1859.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's *Physical Geography.*
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PUMP MAKING.—

The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—

J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.

March 28, 1860–6m.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A CARD.—

DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.

April 18, 1860–tf.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store, Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., *PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.*

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA., NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, *HILL STREET,* HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.

April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine *French Trusses*; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention. October 19, 1859–1y.

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunton's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. GWIN'S than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

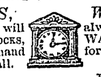
CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDT, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS,  *WATCHES* and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

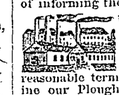
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS! FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

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